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USA: CSFE DELEGATE: NATO MISCONSTRUES TACT OFFER

LD2414431 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Austria: The significance of the new draft agreement put forward last week by the socialist countries at the CSFE talks has been highlighted by Ambassador Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the talks in Vienna. He stressed that this draft develops, makes more specific, and complements the spirit of the partial agreement by the Soviet Union and the United States on initial reductions of land-based troops and equipment, and on the subsequent freeze on NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in the relevant zone.

The NATO states, however, are trying to construe this proposal in a completely different way. They rule out a reduction or freeze in equipment levels, and their demands in the sphere of verification are so exaggerated that they could jeopardize the security of socialist countries which may be signatories to a future agreement.

Ambassador Ludek Handl emphasized that last week's proposal by the socialist countries builds on everything positive that was achieved last year in Vienna. The draft recommends a compromise solution on a whole series of issues, and also fully respects the principle that the security of none of the parties be jeopardized.

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BULGARIA

BTA HAILS CPSU CONGRESS, 'NEW STRATEGY'

AU2417481 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 24 Feb 86

["Congress of Peace and Creativity" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 24 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Chramov) -- The Soviet Union is now in the eve of a historical event: The 27th Congress of the CPSU is to open tomorrow. This is a historical event since the congress will discuss and approve the party's new strategy for improving the rates of the country's socio-economic development, for the reaching of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the Soviet society. The revolutionary nature and the wide scope of the tasks, set by the Leninist party, are of historical international importance. No doubt the Congress will give a new impetus to the Soviet Union, to the socialist community and to all peace-loving people the world over in their struggle to attain mankind's noble aim: the entry into the third millennium under peaceful skies and space.

The Congress will examine the drafts for a new edition of the CPSU Program and for the main trends in the USSR's socio-economic development during the twelfth five-year period and for the period till the year 2000, as well as the changes in the C.P.S.U. Charter.

These documents were offered for an all-party and nation-wide discussion. This has demonstrated the strength of the Soviet society and the unbreakable unity between the party and the people. The discussion showed the full approval for the course aimed at accelerating the rates of the socio-economic development, at the further improvement of the forms and methods of party leadership, of the overall economic and party work. The nation's participation in the preparatory work for the congress is a convincing demonstration of the Soviet people's determination to do everything possible for the fulfillment of the great tasks set by the party.

The CPSU's economic strategy corresponds to the requirement to accelerate development and to improve living standards, to consolidate the potential of the national economy, to keep the country's defence potential at the necessary level. An important instrument for the intensification of the economy will be techno-scientific progress. The Soviet Union's national income and economic output will double by the year 2000 and the country will create an economic potential equal in scope to what has been done during the nearly 70 years since the October Revolution.

The preparatory work for the 27th Congress of the CPSU coincided with the elaboration of a new program for a complete elimination of all nuclear weapons and for the prevention of the militarization of space. These extremely important peace initiatives, included in Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of January 15, 1986, were met with the world progressive public's approval and raise hopes world-wide. And as an article in today's PRAVDA states, this program has further strengthened the international significance of the forthcoming forum of Soviet Communists.

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU2340921 Sofia BTA in English 1244 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- "An extended system for trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is functioning today," marks [as received] Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, in RABOTNICHESKO DELO. During the last three decades the bilateral barter has marked explicitly dynamic growth, its structure and forms have been qualitatively enriched.

In 1956, the mutual barter amounted to 229 million roubles. In 1970 it has already reached 1.8 billion roubles. The next 15 years have marked even higher rates of growth, as well as ever deeper qualitative changes. During 1971-1975 the exchange of merchandise have amounted to 13.3 billion roubles, in 1976-1980 -- to 29.2 billion roubles, and in the past eighth five year period the barter has reached 51.7 billion roubles.

Pointing out these data Mr Khristo Khristov stresses the progressive changes, which have set in the structure of barter, above all in the sector of machines, equipment and computer technology. Their share in Bulgaria's export has grown at accelerated rates and in 1985 it has reached 60 per cent. Bulgaria has consolidated its position as a trustworthy and long-term supplier of a number of basic types of metal working machines, hoisting and hauling devices and other mechanical engineering products, of a wide range of computer technology and products, as well as of a considerable volume of consumer goods -- foods, chemistry and pharmaceutical products, light industry products and others.

At the same time the Soviet equipment and technology deliveries have shaped the outlines of the basic branches of Bulgarian economy. Bulgarian trade minister emphasizes the great importance for the economy of this country of the Soviet deliveries of fuel, raw materials and consumer goods.

In the process of carrying out of the long-term programme, the most efficient directions, forms and conditions for the further mutual advantageous and balanced development of the trade and economic cooperation have been determined through coordination of the new five year plans and the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, which has been concluded in January, this year, stresses Minister Khristo Khristov. The new agreement envisages the barter between the two countries for the new five-year period to amount to 70 billion roubles. It is characterized by the fact that the exchange in the scientific and technologically intensive branches will grow at highest rates -- electronics, computerized manufacturing systems, robotics, nuclear equipment, biotechnologies, etc. The establishing of joint economic enterprises with integrated managing bodies will make possible the joint development and mastering of the latest achievements of techno-scientific advance. The author of the article points as an example the three joint enterprises that have been established -- for robotics, for processing numerically controlled machines, and for electronic devices for the automotive industry.

SOVIET ARMY-NAVY DAY COMMEMORATED IN SOFIA

Army Club Fete

AU2211733 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The celebration was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Milko Balev; by Colonel General Vello Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Policy Department; by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; by deputy ministers of nation defense; by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Leonid Greskov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Colonel General Aleksandr Dvartsov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as military attaches from fraternal socialist countries were also present at the festive meeting.

Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense, pointed out in his speech that the main militant path crossed by the Soviet Army is a story of immeasurable manly courage, heroism, and selfless devotion to the cause of communism. He dwelled on the remarkable victories of the Red Army in the years of civil war and on its decisive role in defeating Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The indestructible power of the Soviet Armed Forces is the chief stabilizing factor in international relations today, Colonel General Mircho Asenov stressed.

The Soviet Army is accomplishing its international tasks in connection with protecting peace in indestructible militant alliance with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, he stated.

Major General Givi Ordzhonikidze, military, air force, and naval attache at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also delivered a speech at the festive meeting.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU2211650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Major General Givi Ordzhonikidze, military, naval, and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy tonight on the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Day. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Dragomir Dreynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, and Kiril Zarev, heads of BCP Central Committee departments, members of the government, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia attended the reception.

The reception proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FURTHER ON TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD1920325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Bulgarian Chamber of Economy will concentrate on the development of advanced forms of economic cooperation such as specialization, co-production and joint ventures on third markets.

This is said in a protocol signed here today at the end of a three-day session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Joint Chamber of Economy.

The session established that certain progress has been made in Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchanges and scientific-technical cooperation over the past years. Long-term cooperation, however, could be further advanced especially in the engineering, electronic and chemical industries, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the food and light industries and the automobile industry, it was said.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity trade last year totalled 325 million dollars and this year is expected to increase to 380 millions.

According to an agreement signed by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in January this year, the value of bilateral commodity and service exchanges in the 1986-1990 period is to reach 2.3 billion dollars, which is 50 percent more than in the preceding five-year period.

FURTHER ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Filipov Receives Dumas

AU2241051 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-French relations are undergoing an upgrade development and the present visit to Bulgaria of Mr. Roland Dumas, minister of external relations of France, will contribute to their widening and deepening. This was stressed at the talks, which were held today between Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and the French foreign minister.

Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Roland Dumas paid special attention to the issues in connection with the mutual trade-economic and techno-scientific relations. They stressed the existing possibilities for dynamisation of the bilateral economic relations, for implementation of new progressive forms of economic cooperation.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly and constructive spirit, was attended by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Mladenov, Dumas Begin Talks

AU2241749 Sofia BTA in English 1536 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- The official talks between Mr. Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, and Mr. Roland Dumas, minister of external relations of France, who arrived here yesterday on a visit, were held today. The talks discussed the most topical issues of the current international situation and basic issues of Bulgaro-French relations.

Dwelling on the situation in the world, the two sides gave prominence to the global issues of war and peace, to the East-West relations as well as to some of the hotbeds of tension in the world. The two ministers expressed concern over the fact that the international situation as a whole and the East-West relations in relations in particular continue to be complicated and cointradictory. The threat to world peace has not diminished and it ensures from the arms race and above all from the nuclear arms race.

Some differences in the stands of the two sides became obvious in their analyses of the reasons which have led to the serious aggravation of the international situation in the past few years, as well as of the concrete ways for achieving a turn to the better. However, the two sides expressed the unanimous opinion that these differences cannot be an obstacle to the continuation of the East-West dialogue -- above all on the issues of vital importance such as disarmament and the strengthening of security and trust. The two sides declared themselves for the continuation of this dialogue at different levels both on a bilateral basis and at different international forums. The fact that the French minister of external relations is visiting Bulgaria is an expression of the mutual desire for this dialogue to continue.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Roland Dumas expressed the unanimous opinion that the meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan was an important event in the international life which gave rise to the hope that a way will be found out of the present state of the international relations and that conditions will be created for the resolution of the most important problems of our times.

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It was stressed that the joint declaration that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought and that the two countries will not seek to achieve military superiority contained in the final document of the USSR-U.S. summit is of great importance. It was also stressed that the realization of the agreements reached between the USSR and the USA will contribute to the improvement of the international situation as a whole and to the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. The two ministers declared themselves for the achievement of progress at these talks.

The leaders of the diplomacies of the two countries discussed the possibility of the realization of the U.S. programme for the so-called "star wars". Mr. Petur Mladenov stressed that Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative to the realization of which other Western countries are being drawn is a great threat to world peace. Confidence in received[?] Mr. Eyland Jones, whose government has a negative attitude to this programme, informed Mr. Petur Mladenov in detail of the stand of Paris on this issue, as well as on the "Eureka" programme which according to him has predominantly peaceful purposes.

Mr. Petur Mladenov pointed out that the achievement of progress in the field of disarmament, including in nuclear disarmament would be futureless if the U.S. proceeds to the realization of the "star wars" programme.

The Bulgarian foreign minister set forth in detail the essence of the constructive and peaceful proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states and stressed the full support which the new Soviet peaceful initiatives contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 declaration enjoy among the Bulgarian people and government. He said that these proposals pursue a most noble aim -- to free mankind from the nightmare of self-annihilation. He stressed that these proposals form a fully realizable stage-by-stage concrete plan for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and for limiting the conventional armaments. Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that these initiatives contain a number of new aspects which prove the constructivity of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union [?] the readiness of the USSR for making reasonable compromises in the name of the great aim -- the saving of peace and the world.

The two sides dwelled in detail on the work of the international forums related to disarmament, security and trust. Speaking about the Stockholm Conference they noted that trust is an important factor in the consolidation of the international situation. The two ministers declared themselves for the progress of the work of this forum. They note the importance of the neutral and non-aligned countries in the successful work of the conference.

The two sides expressed the common opinion that it is necessary to promote the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference held 11 years ago. It was noticed out that the Helsinki Final Act should be observed as a whole and that its different parts should not be accentuated.

In the light of the initiatives contained in Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's January 1986 declaration, the necessity was stressed for the progress of the Vienna talks. As is known, recently the West gave a positive in principle answer to the proposals of the socialist states of February 1985. But in the formulations of the West there are many unrealistic and unbalanced accents in the field of control.

The two sides set forth their stands on the issues of the prohibition of chemical weapons. In this connection the necessity was pointed out for the achievement of agreements on these issues soon.

Mr. Petur Mladenov informed his guest of the recently made proposal by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu for turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapons-free zone -- an idea which was praised by the French foreign minister.

In response to the interest shown by Mr. Roland Dumas, Mr. Petur Mladenov informed him of Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy in the Balkans, of the proposal for the Balkan states to sign a code of good-neighbourliness as well as of the progress of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

The two sides discussed in detail the situation in Central America. They noted the similarity and closeness of their stands.

The two ministers unanimously stressed that the traditionally good relations between the two countries are undergoing a positive progress which is of mutual interest and that these relations are not encumbered by any problems of a bilateral nature. They stressed the important role of the more frequent political contacts, of the trade-economic and techno-scientific relations. For the development of the latter there are still a number of unused possibilities.

Dinner Given by Mladenov

AU2421107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] On 24 February Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner at Vitosha New Otani Hotel in honor of his French colleague, Roland Dumas. The dinner was attended by Comrade Atanas Dzonov and Andrey Lukanov, members of the State Council and the Government, and leaders of creative unions and scientific organizations.

The toasts read by Petur Mladenov and Roland Dumas represented an original continuation of the official Bulgarian-French talks which began today. They contained opinions and evaluations on developing bilateral cooperation, as well as positions on topical issues of international life.

MLADENOV TO VISIT NETHERLANDS IN MARCH

AU2417?1 Sofia BTA in English 1700 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 24 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the first half of March at the invitation of Mr. Hans van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION SET FOR 20 MARCH

AU2213434 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The State Council is convening the Eighth National Assembly for its 20th Session at 1500 on 20 March 1986.

U.S. DISARMAMENT RESPONSE 'PROPAGANDA MANEUVER'

LD241939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] The spokesman of the White House, [words indistinct] said that President Reagan has prepared an answer to the disarmament proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said in the press interview that allegedly Western allies of NATO, some Congressmen and the negotiating team in Geneva are acquainted with it. The spokesman did not say when Reagan's letter would be dispatched and refused to speak about the content. The letter allegedly is about in particular the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles.

According to information in the U.S. press it is nothing else but the repetition of the well known non-constructive attitude of the United States. It is a propaganda maneuver to justify the unwillingness of Washington to take up effective steps on the path toward the eradication of the threat of nuclear destruction of the world. At the same time it tries to divert attention from the Soviet proposals and to justify the course of the U.S. administration to increase further feverish armament.

'FESTIVE RALLY' CELEBRATES VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

Kapek Opening Remarks

LD241900 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1455 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Live relay of speech delivered at festive rally in Prague by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of 1948]

[Text] Comrades, I am opening the festive rally of the working people of Prague and the Central Bohemian region, held on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the historical victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948, and I cordially welcome all of you. Our festive rally is taking place on the eve of the opening of the 17th CPSU Congress which will be attended by a delegation of the CPCZ, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the republic. That is why Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation cannot take part in today's rally. Allow me most cordially to welcome representatives of the highest party, social and state organs, members and candidate members of the presidium and members of the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, members of the presidium and deputies of the Federal Assembly, members of the Central Committee of the National Front and members of the Federal and Czech Governments. Allow me most cordially to welcome to today's festive rally the diplomatic representatives of the fraternal socialist and friendly countries.

Comrades, in the victorious February days 38 years ago, the resolute action of the working class and all the working people represented a culmination of the long years of struggle for the socialist party of development of our peoples which was led by the CPCZ. The February victory spelled the beginning of the transformation of the socialist ideals into reality in our country. We return even today to the traditions of victorious February. Resoluteness, creative implementation of the internationalist, Marxist-Leninist ideas, and Gottwald-like consistency represent today the guarantee of the acceleration of social economic development, the achievement of all the big aims which will be set out before our society by the coming 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrades, in the year 1990 we want to celebrate the 40th anniversary of victorious February at the reconstructed historical Old Town Square. Prague militiamen have undertaken a pledge to work 2,400 weeks here. I turn to the People's Militia in the other regions with the request to follow their Prague colleagues if possible.

Comrades, the festive address at today's rally will be delivered by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. I ask him to take the floor.

Hoffman Speaks

LD2423113 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1455 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Speech by Karel Hoffman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of Central Council of Trade Unions at February 1948 victories anniversary rally in Prague -- live relay]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear guests, at this time 38 years ago the memorable February events of 1948 were culminating in Prague. Victorious February of the Czechoslova working people became a landmark on the path to socialism. The reaction, determined to spoil the work of the national and democratic revolution with a perfidious strike against the people's democratic system, against the working class and the working people, itself suffered a crushing defeat. As Comrade Klement Gottwald said at the time, it was the unity of the working class, its vigilance and firm will to fight, which gave our nations the strength to thwart the intrigues of the enemy and by their decisive conduct put an end to the centuries of rule by the bourgeoisie and capitalists in our homeland.

We recall this year's anniversary of victorious February at a time when the significance of this event with regard to the further development of Czechoslovakia is manifesting itself particularly clearly. The party is moving ahead to its 17th Congress. It is taking account of the results of an important stage of the building of a developed socialist society and is setting out the program for its further development. The efforts of the people are aimed at speeding up the dynamism of social and economic growth and preserving world peace. We will soon be celebrating the 68th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, the historical role of which manifested itself so superbly precisely in the days of February. Loyalty to the legacy and ideals of February is being shown by the party and with it the working people of Czechoslovakia through their bold and creative solutions to tasks which the era sets for them, the further building and strengthening of socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress will begin in Moscow tomorrow. Its preparations and published document proposals which it will be discussing, as well as the reaction to the complex program of disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union, bear witness to the fact that it will become a truly world event for the whole international communist and workers movement, for all of progressive humanity. We will follow the meeting of Soviet Communists with greatest attention, because its character and results will also be extremely educational and stimulating for us. Every February anniversary we are particularly strongly aware of the historical importance of the existence of the Soviet Union and its fraternal relation with our nations. It is all the more manifest now in connection with the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, February 1948 justly represents the Czechoslovak people's awareness of the culmination of the long-term struggle to overthrow the old exploiting system. In February the process of changing the national and democratic revolution into socialist revolution was completed. The way to historic changes of the country opened and today we enjoy its fruits and it makes it possible for us to set for ourselves even more demanding future plans. The working class expressed its determination to follow the socialist path and follow the example of its liberator, the Soviet people with its energetic revolutionary action in February. Therefore it fully supported the Communist Party and its policy which embodied these interests. Experience and maturity of the party as the leading force of the working class and all working people was proved in the clash with the bourgeoisie that decided about further internal development and international position of the new people's democratic country. The ability to react promptly to the advancement of the situation, the art to be able to combine struggle for achieving the chief strategic intentions with daily fight for better and happier life of the peoples gained the party the trust and support of the peoples and the authority of a real vanguard of the society. [applause]

February convincingly proved the significance of the force of the working people: the strong class unity of the working people; the unity of the party and the people, loyalty of the party to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and its determination to defend the achievement of the working people advance toward socialism. This has opened the path to the implementation of eternal wishes of the working people for social justice, freedom, and democracy, for which the previous generations of revolutionaries strived in vain.

The expression of determination of the working class in February 1948 was also the conduct of the People's Militia which was prepared to defend the interests of the working peoples.

In connection with the February victory of the working people over reaction, we also recall the role of the unified trade union movement which acted in the revolutionary struggle side by side with the Communist Party with program slogans and tasks which expressed its class approach to the interest and needs of the widest groups of working peoples.

The National Front, born in the national liberation struggle, regenerated in February. As a specific form of a deeply democratic political system it has become the expression of the class link between workers, peasants and intelligentsia and a manifestation of the unity of Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities living on the territory of our state.

We shall always remember gratefully that the conditions for the February victory of the working people were created by the victory of the USSR over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland from Nazi subjugation. This enabled the Czechoslovak people also to freely choose the path of further development. The USSR also demonstrated after the war its ongoing friendship towards our peoples, rendering selfless aid to us. The natural consequence of the historical decision of the Czechoslovak people to build socialism was the foreign political orientation toward friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR. Setting out on a path toward socialism and arriving at the victory of socialism has been possible only with the support of the USSR. [applause]

As Comrade Husak stressed at the 35th anniversary of Victorious February, the relationship toward February has always been considered by us as the criterion of the relationship toward the power of the people, the socialist path of our homeland, and the friendship and alliance with the USSR and with all revolutionary progressive forces.

It is in this spirit that we shall continue to guard the advantages of socialism; we shall never allow any threat to our socialist system, firm links between the party and the people, the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard, or our internationalist ties. [applause]

The revolutionary heritage of Victorious February belongs to the durably valid and living values of our people. It continues to be meaningful even today, by its topicality. February 1948 has become an inseparable component of the history of our country; one of the peaks of the revolutionary struggles of the working class and the party. It has confirmed the correctness of the scientific Marxist-Leninist teaching on the socialist revolution and its laws. We must never forget the main lessons of February: the role played by the revolutionary working class, the Communist Party, the united revolutionary trade unions and the selfless, truly internationalist relationship of the USSR toward our people. We must never forget those who contributed to the February Victory. We express respect and thanks to its creators and to those who have faithfully defended and further developed its revolutionary heritage. [applause]

Comrades, after the victory of February, our people solved the serious tasks of history linked with the building of socialism in an historically short time: Our society reached a high level of development in all areas of life. We successfully carried out the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, and we achieved unprecedented progress in culture, science, and education. The social and economic levelling out of both national republics was fundamentally achieved, and differences in the standard of living of our peoples were thus overcome. Life and work in the village changed fundamentally and out of recognition of cooperative socialist mass production. The economic strength of our country grew manifold. Most important, however, is the fundamental change in the social standing of the working man who has become the true master in his home.

The removal of exploitation, unemployment, the securing of work, the right to work, to education, to have a content old age, all-round and free health care, are the gains which have become a matter of course. In everyday life, we don't even think about them, but for the workers in the West they are unimaginable, and they rightly admire them when they come here and have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with them. The CSSR increased its international authority, deepened its international ties and its share in strengthening peace and social progress in the world. The working class which is the leading social force in our country, proved that it is a good manager, that it can run its socialist state, the inviolable basis of which is social ownership of the means of production.

During the course of the complicated struggle for the building of the foundations of socialism and its development it was itself changing, growing politically and ideologically, familiarizing itself with the necessary findings and culture. It carried the weight of the fundamental changes of industrialization on its back. It helped to effectively fight for socialism in the village. Linked with this is progress in science and the whole spiritual area. New socialist intelligentsia was formed principally from its ranks.

We achieved revolutionary changes on the path of the socialist re-building of society despite the fact that we had to learn on the march, to overcome new obstacles, our own mistakes and shortcomings, and to face the destructive efforts of internal and external enemies which ended in a direct attempt at a counterrevolutionary reversal.

Toward the end of the 60's socialism was threatened in its very foundations. With international help from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community we successfully repulsed this attack which aimed to liquidate the results of February. [applause]

The Marxist-Leninist forces in the party waged a decisive struggle for the defense of the gains of socialism which enabled us to overcome the difficult consequences of the crisis in the party and society, to renew and multiply the revolutionary resources from which the victory in February 1948 was born. The program of building a developed socialist society worked out by the new party leadership after April 1969, approved by the 14th congresses, represents the consistency with February 1948. It proves that socialism is deeply anchored in Czechoslovakia and that it is developing dynamically. It was on the basis of this program that the party renewed its ties with the people, gained the trust of the workers, and in its further activity it could fully lean on their mass activity and initiative. Thanks to this, Socialist Czechoslovakia achieved further marked growth of social, economic, and cultural life.

The national income grew in the past 15 years by 80 percent, the volume of industrial production almost doubled, and agricultural production is up by more than one-third which strengthened our self-sufficiency in food production. Foreign trade turnover has increased almost four and a half times. Individual consumption has gone up by 65 percent, material social consumption has more than doubled. Today's Socialist Czechoslovakia is a country with a developed system of social certainties. We have perfected the securing of income, and we have made a number of measures for the benefit of families with children, working women and so on. Among the basic successes are the strengthening of our socialist system on federal foundations, the strengthening of the power of the people, and the deepening of the democratic rights and freedoms of the citizens. Millions of workers are taking part in political and public life. Their activity and initiative is a rich permanent source from which we draw strength for today and for the future.

Comrades, the main task of today, which is in harmony with the revolutionary legacy of Victorious February and corresponds to the most fundamental interests of the working class and other workers, is the acceleration of the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development, the demanding effort for growth of production efficiency, and the effectiveness of the whole economy, in which scientific and technical progress has a key role, and its practical link with the advantages of socialism. Our goal is to achieve further marked growth of the national income and then the standard of living of the workers. This is why the draft main guidelines of economic and social development which will be discussed at the 17th CPCZ Congress has become the center of attention of the whole party, social organizations, the National Front, and the public at large.

This concentrated interest is proof of the determination to secure the desirable growth of the social productivity of labor, to apply the results of scientific and technical progress more widely, to perfect management, planning and organization of labor, to increase discipline and order in production and in the life of citizens.

I know that the basic goals of the social and economic policy set out by the 16th Congress of the CPCZ were fundamentally reached, the possibility was created to give ourselves an even more demanding program, from the viewpoint of an intensive development of the Czechoslovak economy, for the years of the eighth 5-year plan with a long-term outlook to the year 2000. The fundamental direction of social development will be the creative implementation of the general line of the building of a developed socialist society, aimed at raising the living standard of the people, strengthening their social certainties and developing a harmonious, socialist way of life. This strategic goal is reflected in the key role, which is to secure the annual average growth of the national income by 3½ percent. It contains everything which will in future years decide about successful forward progress. Above all it includes the fundamental requirement to speed up the process of intensification, high efficiency and effectiveness in every factory, enterprise, sector, in the whole of the national economy.

It demands that we achieve higher growth of the social productivity of labor, to fundamentally improve the quality of product, to modernize technological processes to the level of the most progressive findings of science and technology, and to put into effect the necessary structural changes in our economy. In the interest of this, we will strive for furthering our participation in the international socialist division of labor in CEMA.

We welcome and fully support the qualitatively new steps that aim to speed up the process of socialist economic integration, such as the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA states until the year 2000.

Comrades, the majority of workers have rightly understood that only by speeding up the tempo of intensification of the national economy and implementation of science and technology, together with consistently removing shortcomings in every single management activity, and in improving the quality of work of each one of us from the management worker right down to the laborer, can the vital change be achieved, as proved by the widespread work initiative and socialist competition of individuals and collectives in the preCongress period. Connected with this is the need to improve cadre work and control. The party cannot back down from these demands and requirements. The economic potential we created in the past and the creative force and abilities of our working class, cooperative farm workers, and intelligentsia are a reliable starting point for achieving the much more demanding goals in the interests of the working man.

Let us become aware that today it is not just a case of securing and upholding the standard of living which has been reached, but to continue to raise it, to enrich the material and spiritual life of the working man in harmony with the demands of the socialist way of life.

This fundamental change, compared with the previous 5-year plan, has a great stimulating influence on the working people, but at the same time it makes the greatest demands on the whole party, on the state and economic organs, on representative organs of the power of the people, on the revolutionary trade union movement and other social organizations, and on work collectives when ensuring the availability of the necessary resources.

The setting of great tasks for the next period thus once again confirms that the high highest goal of the policy of the Communist Party is to consistently serve the interests of the workers. We will not obscure the fact that what awaits us in this direction is a complicated and difficult struggle against shortcomings, formalism, stereotypes, indifference, inflexibility, and, more than once, irresponsibility in solving problems and fulfilling tasks. We must not close our eyes when faced with shortcomings, or to make light of them or excuse them. Because, for example, only circumstances such as losses caused by poor quality production and spoilage, or the disturbing growth of production costs, and in particular the fact that we did not achieve the planned production and technical and economic parameters on newly built projects of the seventh 5-year plan, cost us many billions, and at the same time meant that we lost production which was firmly being counted on for foreign trade, for investment building and the domestic market. Alas many more such problems and losses which we are causing by our own poor quality work, a lack of plan and work discipline, still exist. At the same time, this mostly concerns resources that can be quickly mobilized without supplementary investment and financial expenditure, simply by honest fulfillment of the given tasks.

This simply proves that we ourselves could have created considerably more favorable points of departure for entering the Eighth 5-Year [illegible], and that it is necessary to work more conscientiously, to organize work better, to introduce workers into management production more effectively and to make fuller use of their selfless initiative.

This is why the CPCZ Central Committee welcomes and supports such significant stimuli such as the Prague appeal for the effective link of science and production in the interest of achieving a higher standard of technical conditions of production, and the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions aimed at reducing material consumption, at increasing the productivity of labor and at a considerable increase in the quality of production above plan. In both cases these are forms of initiative which exclude the possibility of fulfilling or exceeding pledges while failing to fulfill the plan of the factory or enterprise.

This enterprising activity of the workers deserves the highest appreciation. If at present we are to overcome the tasks that are of a truly revolutionary character and extent, we must also change the methods of work and the methods of thinking and practice used up to now, not put up with rigidity and inertia anywhere, to solve new tasks in new ways and with the highest feeling of responsibility. It is naturally a complicated and very demanding process during which we will come across no small obstacles. We must all the more support all those who do not weep over the tasks of today, do not make excuses about objective difficulties when something does not go well, but tirelessly look for and find ways to resolve problems and fulfill the tasks. In them we see the dignified continuation of the generation which, during the difficult conditions after February '48 and during the cold war of the 50's faced sanctions, braved the continued attacks of our enemies, and solved the historical tasks of its age with truly revolutionary zeal.

Today's Heroes of Socialist Labor, leading innovators, inventors, members of brigades of socialist labor, complex rationalization brigades, members of the huge army of selfless voluntary officials, follow in their footsteps, as do all those who wish to be, and are, the true managers of their workplaces.

Comrades, the preparation of elections to the representative bodies at all levels, in which we will show the high level of our socialist democracy, will follow on from the wide political and work activity which our country lives by today before the 17th CPCZ Congress in future months. We will not forget that it was precisely the February victory that contributed to the considerable strengthening of the elected organs of the power of the people, the pillars of which, above all, are the national committees. The national committees and other representative bodies have become the most important base of the wide participation of the workers, of all citizens in the running of public affairs. Let us do everything to approach the elections with a good account of the fulfillment of the election program to date. In the preelection period, let us make use of every opportunity to ensure that we involve all citizens in the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, to further strengthen their trust in the policy of the party and of the National Front, so that their determination to turn it into reality will grow even more.

Comrades, our entire development following February 1948 took place in complicated, sometimes tense circumstances, which came to a head approaching the serious danger of world war conflict. The imperialist world has never come to terms with the fact that the Czechoslovak people, on the basis of their tragic experiences, whether this involved the bourgeois era, Munich, or Nazi occupation, selected freely and with sovereignty the path towards socialism. Our people during this entire period ripened from the internationalist point of view. They were and they remain aware of their pledges in the struggle of progressive and peace forces, as well as in the struggle of the oppressed peoples for independence, freedom and sovereignty. All this time, they were leaning upon proletarian solidarity and, above all, on the greatest guarantor and vanguard of world progress and peace -- the USSR. [applause]

Our fundamental guideline in the international relations stems from the conviction that the only alternative in today's class-divided world is peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. That is why we support the USSR as the main creator and carrier of this policy, which continues to win over allies in all the continents. We have always been proud of the fact of being able to take part in the unrelenting effort of the USSR to secure the greatest value for all humankind -- world peace. That is why we also welcomed the Geneva summit talks between the USSR and the United States. These talks have become the first sign of calm in international relations and of a possibility of a path toward the relaxation of tension.

The Geneva meeting took place under the growing pressure of the world public, the broadest strata and peace movements of various kinds and, above all, thanks to the consistent effort of the USSR to establish a constructive dialogue in the interest of the preservation of peace. The most pronounced expression of this effort is the comprehensive program of complete and all-round destruction of nuclear weapons up to the year 2000, proposed this January by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is an appeal toward responsibility and concrete actions. It strengthens the hope and the belief among our people, just as among the broad strata of the people of all countries, that it is possible to halt the senseless arms race and to develop international peace cooperation. [applause]

Human beings are thus continually more aware of the importance of the Soviet Union for the fulfillment of their longing for peace, aware of the historical significance of the land of the Soviets, especially at the present time, when further social progress and life itself on our planet is threatened because of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The Soviet Union is a true pillar and hope for all those who wish for a happy future for mankind and who are determined to work and fight for them.

We believe in the peaceful future of the world. At the same time we have no illusions about the policy of world imperialism, the foundation of which is the effort to stop social progress, to destroy socialism and rule over the world. The historic era in which we live, however, is not just characterized by the efforts of imperialism to take revenge for revolutionary changes, but -- and this is most important -- by the inevitability of the natural transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. This is clearly and convincingly shown by the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the conclusions of which have been formed from a deep analysis of the main tendencies of world development. The threats and attempts by imperialism are in vain. Their plans for revenge, for expansion, for a renewal of world domination are condemned to failure. We will never allow ourselves to be frightened off or blackmailed by them. This is also the historical lesson learned from Victorious February. [applause]

Comrades, February 1948, from the international viewpoint, meant the thwarting of the attempts of world reaction to remove the capitalist system dependent on capitalist states, in Czechoslovakia. At the same time it was another victory for the revolutionary forces in postwar Europe and it was of exceptional significance for the creation of the socialist community. Gottwald's February strategy and tactics of our party is a valuable contribution to revolutionary theory and practice of the international Communist and workers' movement. It shows the general validity of Marxist-Leninist teaching about the transition of various countries, including industrially developed ones, to socialism.

We are proud of the close and ideological link between our February and Great October, which showed the proletariat of the whole world how it is necessary to fight for the power of the working class with regard to the conditions of each country.

February 1948 in the history of our country represents the confirmation of all values fought for in the national liberation struggle against fascism and many years of the dogged struggle full of sacrifice for the cause of the working class, which were implemented in the building of socialism. And the most precious value is our friendship with the Soviet Union based on joint goals and interests in the fight for a communist future, that is friendship truly for eternity. [applause]

In the spirit of the legacy of Victorious February for the further development of our socialist homeland. Long live the CPCZ, the leading force of our society. [applause]

Defense Minister Issues Order

LD241007 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR defense minister has issued the Order of the Day on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948; it says in part:

Establishing the power of the working class created favorable prerequisites for implementing the defense ability of the state. The Czechoslovak People's Army was being built under direct leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee on the basis of Leninist principles of the building of socialist armed forces. Significant support in building the Army and in increasing its combat strength has always been represented in the selfless help and rich experience of the Soviet Army with whom we are now jointly remembering the 60th anniversary of the People's Army's birth. The result of this effort is all-round development of the Czechoslovak People's Army as a modern up-to-date army which is closely linked with the people of its country and with the tasks of further development of advanced socialist society creating a firm link in the fraternal ties among the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

At present, our working people and members of its People's Army, under the leadership of the CPCZ, are implementing the revolutionary heritage of February by broad development of political activity and labor initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 69th anniversary of its foundation, the Order of the Day by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, defense minister, stresses on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD241915 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 24 Feb 88

[Text] A commemorative ceremony took place today at the national monument on Zizkov hill in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of Victorious February. A joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, Federal Government, Federal Assembly and Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front was laid at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement, by Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; by Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; by Miroslav Sevc, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; and by Zdenek Horcal and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

In the accompaniment of the March of the Fallen Revolutionaries, wreaths were also laid at Klement Gottwald's tomb by representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council, the Central Committee of the Czech National Front, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, and by representatives of the party and state bodies based in Prague and the central Bohemian region.

The party and state officials then moved on to the columbarium where they laid wreaths in tribute to the founders and meritorious members of the CPCZ and of the revolutionary workers' movement.

DOCTORS RELUCTANT TO WORK IN POLLUTED AREAS

AU121201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 88 p 3

[Hana Labudova article: "Reasons for Such Resistance" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] OUR READERS REACTED TO THE ARTICLE "THE NORTH NEEDS PHYSICIANS," PUBLISHED IN RUDE PRAVO ON 13 DECEMBER LAST YEAR, WITH A FLOOD OF LETTERS AND TELEPHONE CALLS. IN THE ARTICLE WE CONSIDERED SOME OF THE CAUSES FOR THE LACK OF PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS IN THE COAL BASIN DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH BOHEMIAN REGION, IN PARTS OF THE LOUNY AND CESKA LIPA DISTRICTS, AND IN THE NOVOLOV DISTRICT.

We have selected from some of the letters clearly formulated views and thoughts, with which -- in principle -- other letter-writers identify themselves.

JIRI HAJEK FROM DUCHCOV writes: "It is generally known that the greater part of the North Bohemian region does not exactly abound with a health atmosphere. This is the main reason why only a few are willing to go north."

STEFAN SEJVANCICKY, STUDENT OF THE PLZEN MEDICAL FACULTY, writes: "My wife and I discussed whether to go work in the north. But my wife is against it on principle: She is concerned about the health of our small daughter and about our own health... This is a problem which weighs not only on my mind, but also on the minds of my colleagues."

"If the author of the article had told the truth about the dying nature, the forests that have perished, and this region being difficult -- to say the least -- from the viewpoint of health, then the reader would understand why some people do not want to go to these places, at least not for the rest of their lives." Doctor of Law MIROSLAVA SMETANKOVA FROM LIBEREC wrote, among other things. Other readers, too, see in the imperiled environment of some regions in North Bohemia and its impact on health the main reason for the inadequate number of not only permanent physicians, but also teachers and other necessary professions in that region.

More than once RUDE PRAVO has written about environmental problems, especially in areas such as the North Bohemian region. People in the state and party agencies responsible for dealing with those problems have an intention of suppressing generally known facts or the planned and gradually implemented transformations of industrial centers and of the entire region for the benefit of the health of their inhabitants. In principle this involves introducing radical changes in influencing the environment which would have a long-term effect.

In the North Bohemian region, for example, the thing that does most harm is the generation of electrical energy.

The country, and simultaneously the ecological problem would be fundamentally solved by the acceleration of the construction of nuclear power plants, which will ensure the entire increase in the electricity generated in Czechoslovakia.

In a situation in which the acceleration of the construction of nuclear power plants is beginning, although slowly, it is necessary to create an adequate number of the necessary cadres, above all the lacking teachers and physicians, for the North Bohemian region. Some readers take exception, and rightly so, to the part of the measure No 37 of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], which, as experience has shown, has achieved exactly the opposite of what was intended. This is the point of that governmental resolution according to which no organization in the CSSR may employ a physician or pharmacist who has terminated a contract of employment in the North Bohemian region (in the aforementioned areas).

This, for example, DOCTOR OF LAW ROMAN VRTIANKA notes: "Although the Labor Code enables a physician to terminate his contract of employment, for example with an organization in the North Bohemian region, . . . no other health care facility will employ him because it will not have a really good reason for doing so and it will not want to violate a government regulation. This is what those who do not want to go north are afraid of. . ."

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OTAKAR SERTY ASK FROM CHOTUV depicts the situation which came into being last year and affects graduates of faculties and physicians in the north, who, after having worked there for a certain number of years, would like to leave the region: "I, personally, I have always thought that the BASIS FOR STABILIZING CADRES IN A SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHICAL SECTOR IS NOT SO MUCH A QUESTION OF MONEY, BUT RATHER OF CREATING A WORKING ENVIRONMENT THAT WOULD ENABLE YOUNG PEOPLE TO GET SATISFACTION FROM THEIR WORK. TO EXPRESS IT SIMPLY, IN MEDICINE THAT MEANS THAT WORK KEEPS ABREAST OF TYPICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN A GIVEN DISCIPLINE IN THE SPHERE OF KNOWLEDGE AS WELL AS IN PRACTICE, A MATTER THAT CURRENTLY ALSO MEANS TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT. I still maintain that view," he writes. "I have never left the acquisition of cadres in the disciplines I am in charge of to chance. I get information about future graduates who are interested in a particular discipline through colleagues in faculty centers. However, last year I met for the first time with downright categorical resistance among senior students of several medical faculties to going to the North Bohemian region. That resistance can be formulated in a simplified way thus: I am not going to jail."

What can one add to this? Perhaps only that a similar reaction from graduates is understandable, because most of them would certainly be willing to go and work in a region where people need them, knowing that after a time they can go back. Many settlers -- north Bohemian physicians -- affirm that numerous young physicians who went voluntarily and then stayed in the north, would never leave; they have established a new home for themselves there, and found interesting work.

The CSSR Committee of People's Control, too, addressed itself to the situation that has arisen following the none too happy formulation of point 3 of the amendment of government resolution no 37. On the basis of the committee's information, at its session on Tuesday [7 February] the CSR Government discussed additional material provided by the Ministry of Health, which proposes abrogating the current version of point 3. This will mean in effect that HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS ON THE STATE'S TERRITORY MAY NO LONGER REFUSE TO EMPLOY A PHYSICIAN OR PHARMACIST FROM THE NORTH BOHEMIAN REGION IF HE HAS TERMINATED HIS CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LABOR CODE, PROVIDED THEY DO NOT EXCEED THE NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS DETERMINED BY THE PLAN FOR PHYSICIANS' POSITIONS FOR THE GIVEN PERIOD.

This should clear up the situation fast.

REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN UTILITIES CHIEF'S VISIT

Arrives for Talks

LD172152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin: The secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities and Housing of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Muhammad 'Thayd al-Shakri, arrived in the GDR for a visit lasting several days at the invitation of GDR Minister for Construction Industry Wolfgang Junker. He was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Karl-Heinz Martini, state secretary in the Ministry for Construction Industry, and other persons.

On his arrival, the Libyan politician thanked the GDR party and state leadership as well as the people of the GDR for their position of solidarity toward Libya. In a talk between State Secretary Martini and Muhammad 'Thayd al-Shakri, both sides agreed to deepen the economic relations between the GDR and Libya, including those in the construction industry.

Meets Stoph, Sindermann

LD172241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN) -- Mankind must be freed from the danger of destruction through a nuclear war. This view was expressed today by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Muhammad 'Thayd al-Shakri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities and Housing of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during a friendly talk.

Willi Stoph emphasized the great importance of the peace program presented by the USSR and stressed active support for it. He said that even the most difficult questions can be solved if reason and realism determined the actions of those carrying political responsibility. This is also true of the conflict in the Near East and the situation in the Mediterranean area.

In view of the rise of tension in the Near East as well as the growing military, political, and economic threat to the Arab states by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the problem in this region is an increasingly urgent task. This is why the GDR supports an international conference under the auspices of the UN, with participation by all interested parties, including the PLO.

The Libyan politician spoke about the situation in his country, brought about as a result of the U.S. Administration's boycott policy. Libya is firmly resolved to defend its gains -- achieved in hard conflict with imperialism and reaction -- against all imperialist attacks. He was empowered to sincerely thank the people and the party and state leadership of the GDR for their volume of solidarity toward his country.

Dealing with relations between the GDR and Libya, both sides reaffirmed their firm intention to deepen and expand long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation. This is in the interest of both nations and in the interest of preserving peace.

The Libyan guest also met with Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The politicians discussed the state of bilateral relations, for which the expansion of significant opportunities exist, particularly in the economic and scientific-technical field, as well as in the continuation of the training of specialists for the Libyan national economy.

[illegible] Ehrt Kleiber -- who was recently in Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan leadership -- and Muhammad 'Thayd al-Shakri emphasized their joint intention to expand cooperation for the benefit of both countries.

During the day, the Libyan guest was received by the Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and deputy GDR foreign minister. He briefed the Libyan politician about GDR foreign policy, which is aimed at securing peace and creating a world-wide coalition of reason and realism.

EXTENSION OF COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT DISCUSSED

LD171415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Feb (ADN) -- The two chairmen of the Joint Committee for Economic, Technological and Cultural Cooperation spoke in favor of extending economic relations between the GDR and Kuwait this weekend. Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction industry, and Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, Kuwait's minister of finance and economics, at the same time also agreed to open up new opportunities for cooperation.

In the Kuwaiti capital, they discussed the realization of the guidelines of the joint committee for the years 1986 and 1987 and conferred about further activities to promote cooperation between GDR undertakings and Kuwaiti companies.

Minister Junker also conducted a conversation with 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr, president of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

GDR-SRV ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

LD241842 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Today, in Berlin, the GDR-Vietnam joint economic commission began deliberations on the expansion of cooperation. The delegation heads are Hans Reichelt and Tran Quynh, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen. Today the Vietnamese politician also conducted a talk with Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission. Both sides advocated that still better use be made of cooperation, especially in tropical agriculture, light industry and geology.

BRIEFS

ARMY UNIT DECORATION -- For the first time in the 30-year history of the National People's Army, a unit of the GDR Armed Forces has been awarded a traditional name. At the decision of the party and state leadership, an armored division received the honorary name Heinz Hoffmann. During the military ceremony, Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler paid tribute to the life and struggle of the tested communist and military leader. He said that Heinz Hoffmann always advocated peace and socialism with all his strength and, if necessary, with his own life. It was that attitude that had given his life purpose and profound meaning. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD]

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS RECALLED

LD1901173 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (MTI) -- On the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement an editorial article in Tuesday's [18 February] NEPSZABADSAG appreciates the significance of the agreement as' Hungarian-Soviet relations comprising all fields of life.

"This act of diplomacy was a milestone in Hungarian history as it (?confirmed by) the strength of international law the qualitatively new relations between a small country in central Europe and the liberating socialist great power and became the basic document of a friendly alliance, the main token of our freedom and independence. The bilateral agreement (?greatly) helped Hungary, a country advancing on a new road of economic and social development, to emerge on the international scene as a partner of equal rights, and contributed to the removal of obstacles to socialist construction work.

"Relation to the Soviet Union [as received] has been a major question of Hungarian history since the victory of the October Revolution. The agreement signed 38 years ago is of great importance as it gave a clear answer to this question, an answer valid for the whole period.

As it was proved by the experience of 40 years, their answer, relying on class basis, was in compliance with the interests of our people, convincingly served the strengthening of our friendship and cooperation, raised it to a qualitatively new level and helped us attain our common socialist aims."

NEPSZABADSAG points out that the successful implementation of the friendship agreement was declared by the new basic document signed in 1967 by the leaders of the two countries, in the spirit of the principles of the previous agreement. "The renewed document is a basic agreement on the relations of two states which have common principles and aims, and whose relations are continuously expanding and comprising all fields of life."

The letter and spirit of the agreement have become the natural component of common construction work. The relations of the two parties, as it is indicated by the close cooperation of HSWP and CPSU and the documents approved at different fora, are based upon mutual respect, comradely friendship, internationalism and consistency of principles. Our economic, technical and scientific cooperation is an important factor of the economic development of Hungary and also contributes to the further development of the Soviet economy.

"Hungary and the Soviet Union are pursuing a closely co-ordinated foreign policy. As the member states of the common alliance system, we are working together for the strengthening of international peace and security, the continuance of the detente process, the curbing of the arms race taking up unprecedented dimensions, and the further strengthening of the community of the socialist countries.

"The experiences of the past four decades have proven that the development of (?strong) friendship and many-sided cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union is our national interest, and efficiently serves the common struggle for social progress and peace," NEPSZABADSAG stresses in conclusion.

HAVASI CITES 'LESSONS' OF MECSEK MINING ACCIDENT

LD2223133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Feb 86

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] A little while ago in the Miners' Trade Union Headquarters the consultation among the branch's socialist brigade leaders ended on tasks facing the profession. Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member, also participated in the work of the consultation; he began his speech by recalling the mining accident in Mecsek at the start of the week.

[Begin Havasi recording] The country has lived through a very difficult week. These were days of reverence, mourning, emotion, and those who feel responsible for the fate of miners also experienced a little bit the corrosive, tormenting and critical sense of responsibility. This was felt by all of us who perhaps deal with this profession a little more closely, but also by anyone in this country who is responsible for leadership. The lessons from these tragedies must be drawn definitively and responsibly.

Those who are present here know very well that a significant proportion, the majority of such events, unfortunately arise from the non-observance of discipline, instructions, regulations, from liberalism, leniency and very many things. I do not mean by this only the discipline of the men working underground. I mean by this the ministry's discipline, the conduct of the association, and how much and how seriously we demand the observance of the instructions, regulations, rules which we ourselves have issued.

It is not possible to keep either a profession or a country in fear in such a -- how shall I put it -- permanent way. That is, you cannot keep people, families, in fear. We know that even if we are perfectly correct, consistent, even then such things can happen to us. Because it has been said here that man and the forces of nature wage their struggle; and in such a struggle, naturally, even if one does everything things can happen.

But conscience says something different in each case and it is different, I think, when we know that it depended also on people, on us. I do not consider the discipline situation in mining to be worse than in other areas. But, compared to the profession's past, it has to be said that things have become more lax here, too, and in my opinion this is not a thing we can get accustomed to. Not only in coal mining, in other areas, too. And not only in mining, not only in the extractive industry branches, but elsewhere, too. I agree that this applies all the way, right up to the officers. We have much to do where these issues are concerned. [end recording]

URANIUM MINING OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEW FACILITY

LD1340335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] According to a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Paks nuclear power station is to be extended by another four units; output of the power station will thus increase by 1,760 mw. It is understandable that many people are interested in knowing if there will be enough uranium for Paks when it will have a bigger appetite. Gyorgy Havas talked to Jozsef Pinter, adviser to the Ministry of Industry, and Janos Toka, director of the Mecsek ore extraction enterprise:

[Begin recording] [Havas] Will there be enough fuel for the expanded nuclear power station?

[Pintar] Yes. I [illegible] undertaken to supply the fuel requirements of the nuclear power stati[illegible] are to be built in Hungary. At the same time, Hungary undertook to continue [illegible]arch for, extract, and process uranium ore.

[Havas] How long will Hungarian uranium reserves cover the needs?

[Pintar] Taking current capacity of production into account, the Hungarian uranium industry will be able to supply its natural uranium needs until the year 2020.

[Havas] Janos Toka is managing director of the Mecsek ore extraction enterprise.

[Toka] The supply link between the as yet modest Paks nuclear power station and what is produced by us is not yet strained; our own production is of much greater volume. If we did not have the raw materials the USSR would probably still supply us with fuel rods. But presumably it is advantageous for us in the economic policy sense to produce our own raw materials which serve as fuel elements of the nuclear power station.

[Havas] What sort of problems does the Hungarian uranium mining industry have?

[Toka] The problems and tensions which manifest themselves in the country's economic life also are evident at our enterprise. Parallel to this we cannot renounce the adoption of new things and new solutions.

[Havas] What sort of extras can your enterprise offer to the workers? Are uranium miners in a privileged position in obtaining housing?

[Toka] The government had a priority home-building program for the miners in the past 5-year plan which extended to the entire mining sector. We also benefitted from this in proportion to our size. It must also be said that the real value of the types of housing support grants have lost some of their value as a result of inflation. I consider it essential that we improve these a little bit further out of our own resources. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Budapest, February 14 (MTI) -- The agreement on this year's supply of Soviet oil and oil products to Hungary was signed in Budapest Friday [14 February]. Contracted deliveries include 1,400 million roubles' worth of mineral oil, petrol, gas oil, airplane fuel, paraffin, fuel oil and other oil products. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD]

II. 25 Feb 86

NOTE ON 'SPECIAL VISITOR' OF LIBYAN OFFICIAL

AU2417152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p. 7

[FAP: "Polish-Libyan Talks"]

[Text] Muhammad 'Ibayd al-Shuari, secretary of the General People's Committee of [Affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, visited Warsaw on a special mission. He was received by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and held talks with Minister Michal Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The Libyan guest conveyed greetings from the Jamahiriyah leadership and personal greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He reported on the continuing danger to the security of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah posed by the United States in the Mediterranean basin, stressing the Libyan Arab people's determination to defend the achievements of the 1 September revolution. He expressed Libyan gratitude toward the socialist countries, including Poland, for their solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle. The Polish side reaffirmed its support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah's policy aimed at defending the country's sovereignty and peaceful development without intervention by imperialist forces.

The Warsaw talks concentrated on complex problems in Polish-Libyan relations, especially in the light of the decisions made during S. Jaruzelski's Libyan visit in December 1985. A schedule was adopted for meetings of experts from both countries to develop a program of deliveries of Polish goods and the participation of Polish enterprises in carrying out investment projects and providing technical services in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It was seen as essential to create suitable financial instruments to stimulate economic cooperation between the two countries. For this purpose, a meeting between the presidents of the Polish and Libyan central banks is planned for the immediate future.

SEVERAL SAID TO BE ON HUNGER STRIKE IN JAILS

AU2402007 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Dominique Garraud report]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 24 (AFP) -- Slowly, silently, an unknown number of dissidents are starving in Polish prisons, from hunger-up hunger strikes that in some cases have leaked slowly -- if at all -- from the prisons, where the authorities have done their utmost to isolate the lawyers. They are not allowed contact with their lawyers; their mail is confiscated; they may not receive visits; and there is no news about their fates.

In January, anticommunists thus were surprised to learn that the writer Czeslaw Bielecki, 38, had been on a hunger strike since October 13, and was being force-fed.

He had been the head of the C.D.N. [C.D.N. is a common Polish expression meaning 'to be continued' one of the opposition's main underground publishing groups.
He began fasting because he had been deprived of visits since June. He was demanding to see his two children, to receive mail and books, and to be able to talk with his lawyers without police being present.

Only the first demand was satisfied -- early this month. His father, Franciszek Bielecki, came from Israel and was allowed to see his son in Rakowiecka prison here for half an hour last week. Bielecki had lost 30 kilograms (66 pounds), the father said.

Last week, Mr Bielecki was admitted to a hospital with heart problems. His father has been denied permission to see him, raising new fears about his health.

But the initial visit served one purpose -- to thwart the government's attempts to keep the movement secret. Without the father's account, the dissident movement might not have learned that a hunger strike campaign was spreading in prisons.

Earlier this month, it was learned that four other political prisoners have been refusing food since October and November in Warsaw and Gdansk -- Andrzej Czerski, 38, Wlodzimierz Skromiecki, 26, Edmund Krasowski and Antoni Grabarczyk, 39. Like Mr Bielecki, they are awaiting trial and demanding better detention conditions.

Again as in Mr Bielecki's case, nobody knew that Danuta Skorenko, 46, an activist in the banned Solidarity union, had been starving herself for a month until she resumed eating in late January because her sister was finally allowed to visit her in Katowice prison. Nobody knows how many Bieleckis or Skorenkos are fasting quietly in Polish prisons. Sometimes, as in Mrs Skorenko's case, the hunger strike becomes known only after it ends.

In the case of prominent leaders, publicity is a bit easier to get. Bogdan Lis, one of three Solidarity leaders whose prison terms were upheld on appeal last week, announced before he went to Barczewo prison that he would be starting a hunger strike on Monday.

Like the others, he is demanding the right to receive visits and mail. But his demands, stated before they could die silently within prison walls, were publicized because Mr Lis was a signatory of the Gdansk accords that created Solidarity in August 1980.

It is also difficult to get information on prison conditions, and on how the authorities are treating the protesters. Officials assert that the strikers are fed "artificially under strict medical control."

But Jerzy Kropiwnicki, a national coordinator for Solidarity, says the force feeding is like being "raped". In a prison diary, Mr Kropiwnicki, who described in a diary how he waited in handcuffs in 1984 for a gang of guards to jump on him every day to force a rubber tube down his throat. Through the tube flowed semolina mixed with milk, raw eggs and vitamins. Yet after 20 days, Mr Kropiwnicki was prostrated, suffering from splitting headaches, and his limbs trembled constantly, he wrote. He had dizzy spells. His feet burned, yet his hands were cold.

A physician assisting the Catholic Church's committee to aid prisoners has warned that after one month of such force-feeding, the patient can suffer from "lasting psychological changes characterized by alternating excitement and apathy." He also warned of the threat of changes in metabolism, kidney deficiency, heart problems, stomach ulcers and lesions of the esophagus.

But so far, the opposition seems powerless to prevent the authorities from force-feeding inmates, or to push them to lift the restrictions that lead to the hunger strikes in the first place. The dissidents have only one weapon, which disappears behind prison walls -- publicity.

II. 25 Feb 86 [illegible] POLAND

Jaruzelski Petitioned

AU241743 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 24 (AFP) -- The state of health of four hunger-strikers in Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison is causing anxiety in opposition circles, according to a petition addressed to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The petition, a copy of which was received Monday [24 February] by Western journalists here, is said by its organizers to have received more than 1,000 signatures. It calls for the immediate transfer of the hunger-strikers to a civilian hospital "so that they will not die in prison."

It also demands that the hunger-strikers, who it says are being [illegible], be examined immediately by an independent medical team. A copy of the petition has been [illegible] for Pope John Paul II.

The four, on hunger strike for the past four months, are: publisher Czeslaw Bielecki, aged 38, underground printer Andrzej Gwiazda, aged 34, Edmund Grzeszczuk, aged 30, distributor of underground publications, and 19-year-old Wlodzimierz Borodziej, officially accused of stealing an offset printer.

Meanwhile, a group of 30 filmmakers and critics have addressed an open letter to the public prosecutor asking for the release of journalist/filmmaker Marian Terlecki, aged 32, who has been held in Rakowiecka since Dec on a charge of stealing video equipment. Last February Mr. Terlecki went on hunger strike.

MEASURES ATTEND CRACOW SCIENCE, ECONOMY MEETING

LD141309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Krakow science in the service of Polish economy is the subject of a meeting with world science representatives, as well as those from industry and economics, which began in the Krakow PZPR Committee 1 hour ago. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Konrad Latt, minister and head of the office for scientific progress are taking part in the meeting. Josef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Krakow party committee is chairing the meeting.

Intensification of national economic development with the aid of the newest science achievements is the leading concept of the meeting. The meeting participants will also discuss the issue, significant for Krakow, of protection of the environment and of old city monuments from the harmful effects of industry.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN ARMS PROPOSAL SEPT

LD2411734 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] American President Reagan accepts the initiative of Soviet leader Gorbachev on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe and proposes that this also encompass Soviet missiles located beyond the Urals. Here is Milika Sundic:

President Reagan has composed a reply to Mikhail Gorbachev's plan for nuclear disarmament and according to American sources, has sent it to Moscow. Reagan's reply, as far as can be discerned from the small amount of available information, is not complete because it refers primarily to medium-range missiles in Europe and the Asian part of the USSR, and not to complete nuclear disarmament as Mikhail Gorbachev proposed just over a month ago. However, one gets the impression, nonetheless, that the two superpowers are a step nearer to an agreement on disarmament, giving hope that the Geneva negotiations on the reduction and limiting of nuclear missile armaments and the demilitarization of space can improve. True, the question arises as to whether the USSR is prepared to reduce its medium-range missiles in Asia, upon which Reagan is insisting, if the negotiations on disarmament do not bring in other countries, including China, and France and Great Britain. In fact, the second phase of Gorbachev's plan envisages that these countries also be included, especially since the USSR and the United States are taking the first, more serious steps in the field of disarmament. Of course, the nuclear potentials of China, France, and Great Britain cannot be compared with those of the USSR and the United States. But this in no way means that they should be ignored, especially not when the two superpowers are reducing their nuclear potentials if, of course, it comes to this at all.

In any case, it should not be forgotten that the problem of disarmament is not the only one dividing the United States and the USSR, although it is the most important because the continuing arms race is a bone of contention on the way to establishing trust between the two superpowers and the two military blocs. True, after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, the situation improved to a small extent, at least as far as relations between Moscow and Washington are concerned, but they did not improve to such an extent that rapid progress in disarmament or in terms of a solution to regional conflicts, which have recently attained worrying proportions, can necessarily be expected.

Nevertheless, when it is a matter of the reduction or limitation of nuclear missile armaments, the greatest problem is represented by Reagan's defense initiative, or "star wars." In Reagan's reply to Gorbachev's plan there is not even a mention of SDI because the United States continues to take the view that this is the only real protection from a possible nuclear attack. In contrast, the USSR sees in SDI an extension of the arms race into space which, without doubt, could have unforeseen consequences. But all is well while the great powers negotiate and while both sides produce various initiatives aimed at detente. This is proof, or at least so it seems, that both the USSR and the United States accept the inevitability of negotiating just as, in the last few years, both have become convinced that further confrontation could lead to the abyss. This year, in June or September, there should be a new summit meeting. The world is expecting more from this meeting than from the previous one and it appears the two superpowers are intent on regaining and perhaps improving their mutual relations. The impression is that Reagan's reply to Gorbachev is also aimed in that direction. In any case, we should wait until Wednesday [26 February] to see what Reagan himself will say about his letter to the Soviet leader.

ECONOMIC TALKS CONDUCTED WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

AU2702200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Belgrade hosted 2-day talks between the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Musa Ahmad Abu Furawwah, secretary of economy and light industries, and the delegation of the Federal Executive Council headed by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Commission for Foreign Affairs. Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, also held talks with the Libyan delegation. Minister Furawwah was also received by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The talks dealt with further development of mutual economic cooperation, particularly in the changed conditions of the oil market.

LCY CC HEARS PROPOSED STATUTE CHANGE REPORTS

From Vukasinovic

LD1421159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0650 GMT 14 Feb 86

["Introductory Report by Radomir Vukasinovic at the Session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- An essential characteristic of Yugoslav communist vanguard is its constant adjustment of the substance and method of its work and forms of activity according to newly created conditions, ensuring it is the revolutionary force of social structure and the leading factor of social change. Coordinating its organization and activity with the fundamental social processes and relations, creatively linking experience from revolutionary past, problems, and contradictions of the topical situation with anticipated future, our Communist organization exists, affirms itself, and is developing as the most developed consciousness of the working class, all working people, and all nations and nationalities in their struggle to realize better democracy, progress, and always more promising prospects. Through organization and creative involvement in the conditions of socialist self-management, the LC must practicably distinguish itself as the leading theoretical, actional, political, and moral force. Naturally the LC does this in its capacity as a proponent of a revolutionary process and as a factor of social relations, as a creative factor of the subjective forces of socialist consciousness and creativity. The LC's vision and practical action distinguish themselves in this way as specific ideopolitical expressions of the class and liberating essence of self-managing socialist democracy, as a union of all relations within socialist self-management and in the pluralism of self-managing interests, which personifies its leading role.

I believe these stands and demands have basically been fulfilled. The preliminary draft is shorter than the present statute by around one fifth. Apart from general principles, and, to some extent the second chapter, there is a great deal less of the resolution-like, program-like and explanatory style in the present text. Unnecessary explanations have been eliminated for the most part. Besides, by using a new system the document has been made easier to consult and use.

An attempt at the beginning of the work to considerably reduce the text of the statute was unsuccessful since a whole series of new regulations not in the present statute were introduced, as well as because of the demand that all questions must be regulated in the LCY Statute.

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Naturally it is up to this session and ensuing public discussion to judge to what extent the demand made at the 12th LCY Congress has been fulfilled. It is necessary to make further efforts to make all statutory regulations clear, related to life, actional, initiating, and mobilizing, and that the style in the definitive text of the statute addresses Communists as vanguard fighters, and not as cold and indifferent executors of set decisions and imposed roles. Members of the LC are not some kind of abstract and passive subjects; rather, they are ideopolitical fighters who through their comprehensive involvement and action, creativity and self-criticism change and constantly promote self-managing and other social relations, of course, also relations within the LC itself.

The main starting point and orientational framework of the content of the preliminary draft of changes and amendments to the LCY Statute is provided by the orientations and stands from the ideopolitical bases which this Central Committee adopted at its 13th session. Therefore, the objective and immediate task of today's discussion is to assess the proposed solutions and contribute to a fuller and clearer way of defining individual regulations, so we can draw up a document as good as possible for a public discussion.

We may ask if proposed changes and amendments to the LCY Statute mean a certain redefining, that is, a change of those key principles and general solutions which establish the character of relations within the LCY, its organization, and the position in society, and the way of realizing its role within the system of socialist self-management. The starting point for the work on the ideopolitical bases for changes and amendments to the LCY Statute and their building into the preliminary draft was the assessment made in the public discussion of the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, saying these principles and general solutions have basically been critically proved in practice and therefore do not have to be changed.

The proposed preliminary draft is based on the ideopolitical view that the statute by its nature should express lasting principles of political organization and internal relations within the LCY; the expression of the Marxist "answer" to complex and, in essence, contradictory relations and processes in the current phase of the socialist revolution, and also, that it should perceive and be open to everything new, socialist, and progressive, creating conditions for further democratization and development of socialist relations, and thereby democratizing and developing its own social and revolutionary being.

All proposed changes and amendments in the preliminary draft express an attempt to create a stronger basis, through clearly defining and developing individual statutory norms, to eliminate elements in the behavior of a not so small number of Communists, and even of some basic LC organizations and organs, which are a serious disturbance and betrayal of the principles and solutions which establish the character of the LCY as a united working class organization; specifically the established independence and responsibility of the republican and provincial LC's; the ways of realizing the role and responsibility of the LC's within the system of socialist self-management; the subjectivity of the members of basic organization and the role and responsibility of the LCY's central organs; and the respect for democratic centralism as the fundamental and universal principle of organizing LCY internal relations and activity in its entirety and of each of its parts.

Because the proposed changes and amendments place a stronger stress precisely on these questions, and that certain formulations are being removed from regulations of the present statutes, ones which presented a stronghold for the federalization of the LC's and contributed to breaking its unity, or to strengthening democratic centralism and direction, it should not be considered a revision or an abandoning of general principles and principal orientations mentioned earlier.

On the contrary, all changes and amendments, in our view, represent a contribution to an even more consistent and fuller realization of these principles and orientations. Of course, we do not claim that individual norms have been formulated in the best possible way and that they cannot be even better and more clearly defined.

In view of the explanations you have received with the preliminary draft, as well as in view of the fact that thus far, and particularly at this Central Committee's 22d session, much has been said about the objective and ideopolitical character of changes and amendments to the LCY Statute, we believe there is no need to explain in detail the purport and content of all solutions proposed in the preliminary draft. However, in connection with the proposed changes and amendments, there are questions which, in our view, should be kept in mind at today's session and in the public discussion.

The preliminary draft preamble contains the existing text on Josip Broz Tito's historical role in building the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY's unity. Though this preamble does not belong just to the statutory material, it also should be publicly discussed, not because we must discuss whether it should still remain in the statute, but to be improved. However, we believe the stand of the 12th congress, that the republican and provincial statutes of the LC's should contain the identical text on Tito as the LCY Statute, should remain in force.

These general ideological and political assumptions are the basis on which the preliminary draft determines the position of the republican and provincial LC's within the united LCY. This relation, shown by the proposed solutions, is not expressed mechanically, through the categories of relations between "the whole" and "parts," but, starting from the principle of democratic centralism as the fundamental nerve within party relations, the dialectics of unity, independence, and responsibility is solved through the type of relations based upon the organization and activity of the republican and provincial LC's as independent and united organizations on the territory of each republic and province within the united LCY. They must start in their activities from the united interests of the Yugoslav working class, the LCY program and program and policy, and democratic centralism.

On the basis of these ideopolitical assumptions in the proposed solutions we also are overcoming a pseudo dilemma of whether the LCY is a centralistically founded organization or a mere coalition of republican and provincial leagues, some type of the "federation of federations." The fact that the republican and the provincial LCs are united within the LCY as a united revolutionary organization, which acts on the basis of a united program of struggle for realizing an entire system of socialist self-management, for realizing historical and direct interests and the leading social role of the working class, freedom-loving and socialist tendencies, national equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, basically stresses the moment which expresses the historical development and the foundation of the LC's and does not determine the type of internal relations. They are, as we have stressed, established in fundamental social relations which determine the working class's social being and the working class characteristic of the LCY, which is organized and acts from the principles of democratic centralism.

Therefore, every discussion which would even indirectly question the existence and certain degree of independence of the republican and provincial LCs within the LCY, is reactionary and unacceptable.

The provisions on democratic centralism are derived from the revolutionary and class essence of the LC's role and the democratic character as an organization.

Although essentially the approach to defining this principle from the present statute is adhered to, democratic centralism is made more concrete in the preliminary draft and more satisfactorily built into the key statutory definitions and is normatively developed within the whole of vertical and horizontal communication at all levels of the organization and activity of the LCY. The basis for the continual development of the method of work and activity of LC members and organizations in all segments of the social and political system is also established, and the role of the LC as the basic integrational factor within the framework of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy is more clearly expressed. The need is emphasized in this context for relating the individual with general and joint interests, that is the need for a democratic synthesis of these interests and definition of the role of the LC in all political relations and processes.

Proceeding from the unsatisfactory state of criticism and self-criticism in the LC and in society, and from their exceptional importance for relations and the realization of the LC's role, the preliminary draft standardizes the obligations of LC members, basic organizations, and organs to constantly apply these and develop them as the method of their work.

It is the general view that LC organs should work collectively, be united, operational, effective, and responsible in their work, display individual and collective responsibility in their activity, and in all the content and method of their work realize ideo-political synthesis, integration, interrelationship, and guidance of the activities of LC members and organizations. With the aim of achieving such a role and responsibility of LC organs, the preliminary draft standardizes joint criteria for their election and constitution, of which the most important are: proven results in work and social involvement; meeting the criteria of the social and class, national, age and sex structure; limiting the time devoted to professionally carrying out political functions; and secret voting in elections at all levels.

The preliminary draft envisages that the LCY Congress should be secret ballot elect the Central Committee and Statutory and Supervisory Commissions. Proposals for candidates for these organs would be debated previously in the republics and provinces. In the process of nominating and electing the LCY organs it is necessary to guarantee that the center of the LCY should be a place for creative synthesis and development of the short-term and long-term tasks of Communists and their organs.

The obligation is also established of all LC organs, when adopting stances and establishing policy on questions of broad social and importance, to organize debate in the basic LC organizations in their own area and to examine their proposals and inform them of the reasons for their not being adopted.

According to the present statute, the specific obligation for this was envisaged as being only that of the LCY Central Committee, and then largely when it was a question of issues of a program or statutory nature. Its expansion to all other LC organs emphasizes the actual position and responsibility of all basic organizations in formulating policy. The broad creative potential that exists within the LC's membership will be involved in this way.

If there is a hold-up in implementing the LCY Central Committee's decisions in the republics and provinces, the possibility and obligation of intervention by the LCY Central Committee, are envisaged, including its right and duty to call an extraordinary congress in the republic, or a conference in the province. The appropriate possibility and obligation also is envisaged for other LC organs.

The preliminary draft also envisages, for the executive-political organs, the important tasks of preparing proposals of stances, coordinating work, organization, and monitoring the implementation of the conclusions and stances of the organs.

In the organization and action integration of the LC an important new feature is the proposal that LC conferences should be formed in associated labor and local and work communities for integrating, coordinating, and directing the activity of the members and basic LC organizations aimed at developing self-managing and socio-political relations in the environments in which they are active.

First, it was unanimously recognized and assessed that the influence of the LC in associated labor as a whole has not been manifest as much as the overall processes and relations taking place within it demand for several years now. This influence could indeed be greater considering the number and ideopolitical ability of the members and basic organizations within it. This fact was particularly emphasized in the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and at the many meetings of LC organs, and scientific and other gatherings in the LC. It also is stated in the draft report on the activity and development of the LC between the 12th and 13th LCY congresses.

Although the causes of this situation are much deeper and more numerous, it still arises partly because the LC is not sufficiently united and capable in its existing form of organization in associated labor of more forcefully manifesting its direct ideological and political influence on resolving key questions of production, distribution, self-managing decisionmaking, integration, and association, in other words the overall integration of associated labor on the basis of the generation and distribution of income. There is a paradox that from an organizational point of view, the administrative-executive and techno-managerial structures are better organized in associated labor than the LC, which increases their chance of seeing that their interests and awareness are dominant.

At the same time, the self-managing integration of associated labor is the most topical question facing our society and the LC. This is not simply because of the need to resolve known difficulties and problems in business operations and self-managing relations, but also because technical and technological development and the modern production based upon it inevitably demand and call for it.

Of course, in deciding on such a proposal consideration also was given to the problems which may arise with the formation of LC conferences in associated labor on the position and role of the basic LC organizations in the basic organizations of associated labor. This above all would be the fact that these conferences may become a means by which the managerial and technocratic structures may increase their influence on the content of the activity of the basic LC organizations in the basic organizations of associated labor, and work organizations and communities. However, since these conferences and their rights and role are not defined in the preliminary draft in the same way as the earlier factory committee of the LC, we believe there is no need to express anxiety in advance that they will be a means for the managerial and technocratic structures to achieve even greater influence. What is more, it is realistic to suppose that the conferences will be in fact an important barrier to the expansion of these phenomena.

I also stress that we are firmly convinced that no matter how good a statute is produced, it cannot resolve the problems and establish the desired state of affairs in internal relations and activity of the LC on its own if, in practice, there does not exist in the behavior of each member, in all basic organizations and organs -- that is, in all parts of the LC -- the consciousness and readiness to consistently adhere to the norms laid down in it. To be honest, not even the present statute, with all the weaknesses and incompleteness of its individual provisions, is the cause of the state of affairs which we have in the LC, but rather the fact that many members, organizations, and organs do not apply it consistently.

Bearing in mind the short time before the congress documents must be sent to the 13th LCY Congress delegates and the fact that at the same time that the public debate not only of the draft documents of the 13th LCY Congress but also of the draft documents of the republican LC congresses, the provincial LC conferences, and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, will be taking place, it is very important that the public debate be well organized both time-wise and in its methods and forms.

The role and responsibility of the public information media are important throughout the public debate. The Communists in them have the duty to guarantee active monitoring and correct reporting of the entire course of the debate throughout the country. I particularly stress that it is the direct responsibility of LC members in the public information media to give an objective account of what the LC membership criticizes, proposes, and suggests in connection with the changes and amendments to the LCY statute, and that in reporting the debate they do not select only the so-called "hot topics" and report only those views, criticisms, and proposal originating from their own environment. In concluding, I again emphasize that every comment, criticism, suggestion, and proposal put forward in the public debate will be very carefully and responsibly examined. Regardless of all the difficult, complex, and very responsible work which has been carried out so far, we do not consider that the individual solutions proposed are so good that they cannot be made better in content and stylistically clearer and more valid.

From Belovski

LD2504l8 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Dimce Belovski Introductory Report at LCY Central Committee Session -- Part 1" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Working on the draft of the report, we have been and still remain faced with the great responsibility of representing as objectively as possible the state of affairs, difficulties, moments of weariness and efforts. What remains is the dilemma of whether we have provided and whether we have the right answers to all questions concerning the reasons which led to the economic crisis and other difficulties and delays in social development. There is also an ever-present question whether we are sufficiently self-critical with respect to our own shortcomings and efforts.

In drawing up the report a wide circle of collaborators took part, from members of the LCY Central Committee, members of the Central Committees of the republican and provincial LC's, members of the committees of basic LC organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and political workers in the LCY Central Committee up to scientific and public workers, in the attempt to produce assessments in the report which would be at the level of an objective analysis and creative synthesis.

The draft of the report was also discussed by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee at its latest session. The Presidium supported the main assessments contained in the report, with the conclusion that the introductory part, which represents a synthesized expression of main assessments and observations, should be deepened and widened, with a particular emphasis on putting into perspective the causes which led to the economic crisis and the critical state of affairs in other individual areas of social development, as well as on the global assessment of the LCY activity in such conditions. This would make it possible to shorten other parts of the report.

We are not saying anything new if we say that it was a difficult and complex period, and it is these two words which characterize it best. It was difficult because it directly confronted us with many great misfortunes and delays, and it was complex because it was necessary to overcome many conflicts, vacillations, and resistance, and to create conditions to move from delays and dilemmas toward an efficient political action.

These are, in fact, new historical conditions through which the Yugoslav socialist revolution is passing, not only as a result of mistakes or failures on the part of subjective forces, but also as a result of objective circumstances contained in the fact that we have been confronted with accumulated contradictions in socioeconomic development and a series of open and unsolved problems.

After a long period of successful development and significant accomplishments, an intensification of difficulties in the economic and social development of the country has come about. Regardless of from which point of view these difficulties are perceived and however we have tried to define them, it is easy for us to agree that at their core lies a dangerous and worrying lag in the development of socialist self-management and society's production forces, the strengthening of disintegrative tendencies and statist isolation of the sociopolitical communities, and the appearance of disunity and federalist tendencies within the LCY. These are all, basically, the consequences of the failure to realize constitutionally prescribed socioeconomic relations and the positions of workers in associated labor, the inconsistent implementation of the social character of the means of production, and the suppression of the role of economic laws. The most severe blows have been experienced by our economy: a slowdown in economic growth, a fall in the accumulative and reproductive capabilities of associated labor, the destruction of the unity of the Yugoslav market, the appearance of autarchy, lack of economic motivation and, I would say above all, high indebtedness and growing inflation.

The worsening of all these problems and the insufficient involvement of subjective factors for solving them more rapidly, has opened up a certain area for the activity of class and other opponents of our multinational community and self-managing socialist system. Once more we could convince ourselves that history is not on the side of our class and other opponents, but it is true that they are trying to exploit the weaknesses and failings of our own action. The more frequent and louder expositions of nationalist and other class enemies is, in fact, a signal that we are lagging, that we are insufficiently effective and must, in the interest of the revolution and socity, unite and strengthen our ranks, realize our historic tasks and goals, and stamp out the area for their destructive operation.

In this complexity of circumstances, internal and international, socialist social forces led by the LCY have made an exceptional effort in terms of securing the continuity of the revolution and the solution of socioeconomic and other open questions. When we speak of the continuity of the revolution, we are thinking not only of the preservation of its achievements, but also of the opening up of new areas for the realization of its strategic orientations. When we speak of the efforts invested in the search for and provision of answers to open socioeconomic and other questions, then, in the first instance, this is a matter of actions and measures which the LCY and society as a whole have taken for solving economic and social problems and the stimulation of the further development of the socialist self-managing system. To this end, initial steps have been taken to reform the political system and undertake major new interventions in the field of production relations and the implementation the constitutional position of the worker in associated labor. At the same time the process is also open, I would say, for an exceptionally bold, critical reexamination of the position of the LCY in order for it to handle capably the major tasks which, because of the breaches in its own ranks, have piled up before it.

In this period LCY activity has been concentrated on the following strategic areas: control of the economic crisis and the creation of conditions for more stable material development; the further progress of socialist self-management and the strengthening of the position and role of working people in decision-making about income and the resources of social reproduction; the efficient functioning of the Yugoslav Federation and the strengthening of (?ideo-political) [words indistinct]. The LCY initiated and, with a broad contribution from science, formulated the long-term program of economic stabilization, initiated and set the guidelines for the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, and began a public debate with the aim of strengthening its ranks, unity, and responsibility and stimulating the subjective forces of society to take the bit between the teeth and do something about the accumulated difficulties. In this period, united ideopolitical foundations have been built for solving the most important open problems. It was borne in mind here that the new areas and stimuli for the development of socialist self-management can open up the way for the simultaneous improvement of the political system and the strengthening of the constitutional position of working people in production relations and in society as a whole.

Under the pressure of accumulated difficulties, the LCY, more than before, had to deal with the problems of socioeconomic development. It was revealed that the severity of the economic crisis and the degree of structural disorder in production, distribution, and in the market was much greater than was presumed when the 12th LCY Congress was held and when the long-term program of economic stabilization was adopted. A further intensification of the economic crisis came about, as well as a growth of inflation and other negative phenomena, which was very unfavorably reflected in the position of the working class and the living standard of working people as a whole, especially those with low incomes.

The essential need for taking stances in the LCY Central Committee on the essential questions of the further development of the economic system and development and economic policy originated from the fact that, previously, there had not been sufficient ideological unity about them; this led, among other things, to difficulties and sluggishness in the work of the delegate assemblies.

It was necessary to build up unity on specific questions and overcome resistance to LCY policy as well as to that in our own ranks, bearing in mind particularly here that the process of determining and implementing a united Yugoslav policy encroaches on and undermines certain narrow and partial interests and positions. This was the first essential step in order for the LCY to come to grips with the phenomena and problems on which further development depends as well as the very fate of our socialist self-managing society.

This all placed and is placing the LCY in the center of all economic, ideological, and political events in society.

In all this there are also dangers present in the tendency to throw everything, in the current difficult conditions, at the feet of the LCY and its leadership and request solutions for everything from them. Such a tendency should certainly be resolutely opposed, or else we will be faced with much greater problems in the functioning of our democratic political system as well as the far-reaching negative influence on the content and character of our socialist revolution.

The public debate in connection with the conclusions of the 12th session of the LCY Central Committee stirred the LCY and contributed to the activation of its membership. It is not simply a matter of opening up the leadership to the party base, nor did the leadership exclusively want to acquaint itself at the source with the views, stances, and assessments of the broadest membership. At issue is a significant step forward in terms of the democratization of the LCY, and the establishment of a method of work which can significantly contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of its social role. I would dare to say that in this very situation, which is teeming with troubles and misfortunes of various kinds, we have shown that the democratization of social relations and the democratic spirit in the activity of the LCY is perceived by us as a source of the strength and vitality of the leading ideo-political force in our society.

In 1985 the basic positive trends were maintained in the development of production and exports and in some other areas of economic life; however, the growth of inflation and other negative trends have continued and threaten to endanger what has been achieved.

With its increased activity, the LC has contributed to the overcoming of important differences in viewpoint, which has enabled systemic laws on key areas of the economic system to be adopted in good time. Yugoslavia's long-term development program up to the end of the century has been adopted, a new medium-term development plan for the next 5 years, and economic policy in 1986 has been accepted. With these and some other measures that were taken at the beginning of the year, changes in the field of the economic system and the development policy envisioned in the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization have been completed and conditions have been created for the elaboration of the other decisive stage of essential changes in this field. Changes have also been undertaken in the planning system, the system of economic relations with foreign countries, the foreign exchange system in particular, the system of stimulating the development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the credit and banking system and in other areas of the system.

The ability of the LCY Central Committee to construct united stances on a whole series of most important questions is an indication of significant progress in the synchronization of the approach and construction of policy. There has also been a change, to a certain extent, in the attitude of the LC leadership of the republics and provinces, in that they have become more responsible for the creation and implementation of LCY policy as a whole. At the same time, the practice of collective work in the LCY Central Committee Presidency has strengthened, greater interaction with the LCY Central Committee has been achieved and a more complete execution of the conclusions and decisions has been realized. [passage indistinct]

Baltic, Markovic on Belovski Report

AU1902304 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Feb 86 pp 1

[Unattributed report on discussion of draft report given by Dimce Belovski, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, at 25th session of LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 14 February]

[Excerpts] The draft report on the past 4 years of work was adopted after a brief discussion in which four members of the LCY Central Committee took part.

For Milutin Baltic, the assessments about the relationship between the Long-Term Stabilization Program and the IMF demands are contradictory, for it is said on the one hand that they are in agreement, and on the other, that the IMF demands are both positive and negative for our economy. Insisting on the assessment that the measures applied did not help to calm inflation but inflamed it, Baltic advocated a "program that would suit the new situation." Commenting on the part of the report which said that there is no better alternative at the given moment and that the IMF demands have to be admitted, he said that this means that there is no way out, which cannot be accepted.

Believing that the measures applied -- from the real rate of exchange to the real interest rates -- yielded poor results in an economy totally sunk in debt, and that the banking system, among other things, should be reexamined, Baltic recalled Tukaric's warnings at the Second Congress of Self-Managers. It was demanded at that time that the hire-labor relationship to which associated labor organizations are subjected in connection with the banks should be changed, but Baltic said that nothing has been done to change this relationship.

Concluding this point on the agenda, Vidoje Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the discussion of the draft report will last 2 months, and that one should get organized for it in the best possible way. On the basis of the introductory speech and the suggestions made today, the respective commissions will edit the text which will be published by the end of February at the latest, after which the central and the provincial committees will organize a discussion whose results will be submitted to the commission by 20 April. On the basis of all this, the LCY Central Committee Commission for the Report will by 5 May prepare the final version of the text which, after verification by the LCY Central Committee, will be submitted to the delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

Proceedings Detailed

LD1517462 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 14 Feb 86

["LCY Central Committee Session -- Proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] [dateline not received] Ivo Fabinc, the first participant in the debate on the report about the LCY Central Committee's work between the two congresses, said that the main characteristic of the introductory report is the fact that it concentrates more on the black side of our reality than on the white one. What this means, he said, is that we are joining in the spirit of criticism which has dominated our society. There are justifiable and serious reasons for this. According to Fabinc, the report stands a good chance of becoming the driving force in the preparations for the congress; however, some of the observations should be improved upon and be made more precise.

Pajkic also warned of the need to pay particular attention to the usage of the word "autarchic" which in its foreign meaning implies a country's general policy of isolationism. Yugoslavia has always been a country open to the world, he said. When we use the word "autarchy," we refer to the tendency of insularity within the country. Pajkic therefore suggested that the term "insularity" [introvertnost] be used instead.

At the beginning of his speech Milos Djidarevic submitted several specific suggestions as to how the report could be amended, particularly its section dealing with our foreign policy. He also suggested that the report include an analysis of the work of the Federal Council for International Relations. In his view that is the body where opinions and stances on which the top state organs base their decisions have been coordinated and crystallized.

After adopting the draft report on the work between the two congresses, members of the LCY Central Committee discussed amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute. The introductory report on this was submitted by Vladimir Tokarjevic. The first participant in a debate on the statute was Alenka Suhorna. He objected to the omission from the preliminary draft of a previous provision according to which LC organizations are obliged, prior to admitting individuals into the party, to examine the political orientation and working and moral qualities of a future member.

Raising several objections to the preliminary draft changes of the statute, Veselin Djuranovic wanted to know why this draft no longer contains the responsibility of republican and provincial LC's with regard to the realization of the policy -- that is, the responsibility for implementing the policy established in the LCY on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. There is no mention at all about this fundamental principle and about their responsibility and duty to implement the policy established in the united LCY.

We are still far away, both according to categories and terminology, from a definition and role of the LC as a cohesive factor which figures in the LCY program. We completely suppressed some of the terminology and with it some of the meanings or basic ideological orientations, Milos Djidarevic said. In connection with this Djidarevic wondered whether Yugoslavism [jugoslovenstvo] should be defined as the internationalist addition to democratic national awareness. Or is it that some things have been omitted from terminology such as the internationalism of the LCY, he added.

The personal example of LCY members is unjustifiably omitted in the draft amendments and addenda to the statute, in Djidarevic's opinion.

Also not enough stress is placed on that fact that LCY membership ought not to be a privilege, though this has been happening in practice. It is very difficult in our society to reach a more important position without being a party member. In some places LCY membership is identified with moral-political suitability. Thus the constitutional rights of a working man are being violated. There are many specific examples.

Georgije Jovicic said that the preliminary draft of the statute devotes most attention to members' demands concerning questions raised in the debate so far, but that there are other problems and dilemmas.

In the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] there are dilemmas about the unity and independence of republican and provincial organizations. The questions arises: Are only the LCY organizations within the YPA the integral part of the LCY? Should the other organizations not be of the same type? Jovicic asked.

There are dilemmas about whether we should go to the congress with a closed list or maybe with some kind of wider list, respecting the fact that we are a multinational community. There are also objections in connection with a uniform paper of the LC. According to the present statute the LC has a uniform paper, KOMUNIST, but there are nine editions. The question of membership fee has not been regulated either, though there are demands for it to be uniform, Jovicic recalled.

Anica Kuhar spoke about the supervisory commission proposals on the preliminary draft of the statute. She also referred to the commission's activity in this regard. Together with the Commission for Statutory Issues we put forward specific formulae for changing and amending the statute. In this case we proceeded from the view that the policy of financing the LCY, as adopted by the 12th LCY Congress, should be valid in the next period as well, she said.

The LCY Central Committee would elect the president for a 5-year mandate with the possibility of extending the mandate only once, Dusan Dragosavac suggested. The president of the LCY Central Committee would convene Central Committee sessions at the initiative of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee, the commissions of the LCY Central Committee, members of the LCY Central Committee, of the Central Committees of the republics, of the provincial committees, and of the LC Committee in the YPA.

The Central Committee would be responsible for determining the number of members of the Executive Committee as well as the manner in which they are elected, Dragosavac added.

According to Dragosavac's proposal, sessions of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee would be convened by the secretary of the Executive Committee either on its own initiative or on the initiative of the Executive Committee's individual members, of the executive bodies of the central and provincial committees, or of the LC organization in the YPA. The Executive Committee's rules of procedure would determine more precisely its internal organization and the method of its work as well as the role and tasks of the secretary of the Executive Committee. If this proposal were to be accepted it would, of course, entail appropriate changes to the statute.

Explaining his proposal, Dragosavac said that when electing the president of the LCY Central Committee the arrangements for elections to the republican and provincial organizations should be taken into consideration. He also proposed that at least two candidates be nominated for the post, and that the vote be by secret ballot. Parity must be ensured in the LCY Central Committee, in the Executive Committee, and when electing the secretary of the Executive Committee. There should be some flexibility in the election of the president in order to prevent the situation in which several people from one and the same republic are occupying several important positions in the federation. The Executive Committee would be elected for a 4-year mandate, and its secretary for a 2-year mandate. There should be several candidates nominated for the post of the secretary and for members of the Executive Committee.

If we are to develop a democratic atmosphere we must eliminate monopolist cadre policy and overcome the view that it is embarrassing to be nominated and then fail to be elected, Dragosavac added.

Dragosavac drew attention to the section of the statute which states that the LC of the republics and provinces as parts of the integrated LCY are organized as independent and integral organizations of members and their organizations on the territory of a republic or province. Members of the LCY in the YPA form the LC organization in the YPA which, it is stated, is an integral part of the LCY. According to Dragosavac, the two words: "independent" and "integral" have not been used properly, and their meanings in these contexts should be clarified.

Marko Lolic suggested that the sentence which states that "The LC's of the republics and provinces, as parts of the unified LCY, are organized and operate as independent and unified organizations" should be left out completely.

Stressing the desire to be totally precise, Lolic said that today only a unitarist conservative soul could call for the role and responsibility of the republican and provincial organizations of the LC to be degraded. The statute defines them as strong, subjective factors of the LCY's unity which actively contribute to the development and implementation of the LCY's united policy. These issues have been explained well and in a principled way by the general principles and there is no objection whatsoever to them.

And finally, I would like to point out that the phrase is arbitrarily based on Tito's statement to the effect that there must be unity within each organization, within each republic and among all the republics, he said. Lolic noted that Tito opposed insularity in the activity of these organizations: insularity within themselves and to their own advantage. For the LCY is responsible for the course and substance of the revolutionary trend in Yugoslavia under the relationship of socialist self-management, the federal system, and national equality. It is the community's cohesive force. In this connection Lolic noted that the 10th congress decided that "Communists and leaderships of the LC must resolutely oppose any tendency by the republican or provincial organizations to insularity and to transform the LCY into a coalition of the republican leagues, or a centralist super-republican organization," Lolic said, concluding his speech.

The preliminary draft of the statute has considerably improved by taking into consideration the demands expressed during the party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY session and the experience drawn from the work of the incumbent Central Committee, Josep Vrhovec said. However, there is still enough time left for valuable suggestions and amendments to be made through a public debate on the issue; these would help us to adopt at the congress to strengthen the LCY and its social and ideological role. Vrhovec added that the statute should place even more emphasis on the pressing problem of how, on the basis of uniform conclusions and with the help of the statute, we could ensure uniform implementation of the united policy. This is the problem which affects us very strongly, and I believe that we should examine the possibilities of how to use the statute to an even greater extent as an instrument in the efforts to carry out such a key strategic task as the uniform implementation of the LCY's policy. In view of all this, Vrhovec said, we must decide on either the Presidium or the Executive Committee as an executive-political organ. It will not be an easy task to carry out since various policies can always be implemented regardless of the name of the forum. The criterion for our decision should be based on what is likely to provide more scope for the Central Committee to be the real and active LC leader, not only in determining policies but in ensuring that these policies are implemented as well.

Milos Minic repeated his proposal, submitted at one of the recent sessions, that the Central Committee adopt an all-binding decision regulating the basic principles of the electoral procedure, the decision which would apply to the entire LCY. In my view, an organization of 2 million members cannot allow its electoral procedure to be regulated by numerous decisions, he said, adding that there must be one general rule adopted by the LCY Central Committee. It is very important that the LC adopt a decision of this kind that will serve as an electoral law, which no one may violate and which will determine how nominating procedure is organized, when a candidature is valid, and so forth. The present way of registering candidates fails to secure any substantial degree of democracy, he said.

Making some specific remarks about the draft amendments and changes to the statute, Minic particularly dwelled on the issue of democratic centralism. He proposed that the following standpoint be included in the draft: "Democratic centralism implies that basic organizations, organs, and bodies of the LCY should adopt their decisions and stance in accordance with both the LCY Program and Statute and the SFRY Constitution." I have come across such interpretations of democratic centralism that are contrary to the constitutional provisions. I believe that the Constitution is as binding for the LC as the LCY Program is.

Speaking about the party press, Minic noted that there is no common paper of the LCY. Currently we have nine editions of KOMUNIST, he said, describing this as an outstanding problem.

Milutin Baltic stressed that the LCY statute should reinforce the political role of the executive body of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, or some other executive-political body, would be able to concern itself more with the problems of the development of our system and the policy of the further construction of socialist self-management.

The president of the LCY Central Committee should have different, broader jurisdiction than he has at present. However, we are talking here about the jurisdiction which a "collective president" would have, not an individual, Baltic added. But, he said, I am not advocating that the Presidium, or some other executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, should be "executor" that has to "give orders" on what should be adopted where. This would get us into serious conflicts and should be guarded against, Baltic said.

Taking the floor a second time, Dusan Dragosavac explained that his proposal to the effect that an executive committee be elected instead of a presidium does not mean that he advocates reducing the role of the executive-political organ.

I still believe, he added, that we should establish the function of a president of the LCY Central Committee, who will, as the executive-political organ, be responsible for his work to the LCY Central Committee. The executive-political organ will, regardless of what it is called, not only carry out, but also adopt some, and even major, political decisions, as circumstances demand, Dragosavac said.

Finally, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Statutory Commission Jure Bilic summed up the debate. As it was earlier decided that the documents should not go to public debate with alternative solutions, the Central Committee voted on individual proposals. By a majority of votes the solutions proposed in the preliminary draft of the changes and amendments to the LCY statute were adopted -- that the republican and provincial organizations of the LC be defined as political and independent within the framework of the unified LCY, that the Presidium should be the executive-political organ of the LCY Central Committee, that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should be elected, that for election it is sufficient to obtain a majority of votes, and so forth.

After this, the members of the LCY Central Committee adopted the draft changes and amendments to the LCY statute, which the Statutory Commission will amend on the basis of today's proposals and suggestions. According to today's decision it is bound to submit the draft statute within 10 days for public debate which will last until 30 April. All suggestions received by them will be examined and possibly included in the proposed statute, which the LCY Central Committee will examine at its May session. Later proposals will be submitted directed to the congress commission.

In the continuation of the session the Central Committee members adopted a decision on the election of members of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory and Supervisory Commissions, a decision on the criteria and procedure for electing members of the LCY Central Committee, and the LCY Statutory and Supervisory Commissions, and a decision on authorizing the republican LC central committees and provincial LC provincial committees and the committee of the LC organization in the YPA to adopt decisions on the duration of mandates for positions in the LC organs of the republics, provinces and LCY organizations in the YPA.

The decision on the criteria and procedure for the election of members of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory and Supervisory Commissions will be published in due course after revisions which will be carried out by the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the basis of comments put forward today.

Milan Kucan then asked whether an answer had been prepared to the question raised at the the last session of the LCY Central Committee concerning violations of regulations and laws by certain banks in December.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia has not yet completed all its investigations, Janez Zemljaric said in answer to the question. It has already been established without a doubt, however, that there is a considerably greater earmarking of letters of credit than in the period up to December and greater than during the previous year. Thus the average monthly balance of letters of credit issued in 1985 from January to November was $260 million. In December 1985, $766 million worth of letters of credit were issued. Thus, $506 million above the average in 1985 and even higher above the situation in December 1984.

According to Zemljaric, the situation demands that responsibility for the actions taken should be investigated in all quarters. It is clear, he said, that such behavior has created considerable difficulties at the start of the functioning of the new foreign exchange system.

The Central Committee concluded this evening that this question should be thoroughly examined and legal and party responsibility sought. The suggestion of the LCY Central Committee is that if necessary a debate on this should also be initiated in the SFRY Assembly. The issues of the party responsibility of those who are shown to have violated regulations should be handled by the central and provincial LC committees.

MARULA COMPARES YPA, TERRITORIAL DEFENSE ROLES

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[Text] Zagreb, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) and the Territorial Defense (TD) are united components of our armed forces and both represent the socialization of the working class' military power. The view which sometimes crops up in our country that only the TD is the essential expression of the socialization of the military sphere and that the YPA is, allegedly, a statisticized model of the military organization unconnected with the Marxist concept of the armed people is, therefore, wrong.

Both the YPA and the TD, an Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, stressed recently in Zagreb, have the same class-revolutionary goals, interests, and decisions. They differ only in their specific military--strategic and doctrinal role in the overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the SFRY.

Mistaken views and misunderstandings of our defense-and-protection, Mamula believes, arise, above all, from the extremely simplified and mistaken merging of the Marxist idea of the armed people with the police form of military organization. In Marxist thinking and visions of the armed people, the standpoint is not that this is literally a matter of a people under arms but of a people and class becoming the exponents, creators, and subjects of defense.

It is not, therefore, correct, Mamula warned, to claim that the armed people in the Marxist sense of the word, is only an adaptation of the police military organization, which in our conditions does, indeed, mean TD.

When we determine the main (guidelines) for the long-term development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, there is always the attempt to base the overall defense-and-protection development, both in theory and practice, on original principles and orientations in the conception of all-people's defense. This means, at the same time, that we must return to these original principles where there is an indication that we have possibly deviated from them.

And there were deviations, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula pointed out at the forum in Zagreb on the book "Savremeni Svijet i Nasa Odbrana" (The Contemporary World and Our Defense), above all, in the development of the TD.

In recent years the TD, Mamula warned, has taken on the appearance of a parallel military organization with the YPA and a copy of it.

This is contrary to its doctrinal role as a complementary part of the united Armed Forces.

The TD, Mamula explained, is intended for the conduct of military operations primarily in temporarily occupied territory, thereby securing the continuity of the armed struggle and, in the most difficult strategic conditions, for the control in battle of territory and for sorting out all problems arising in connection with the security of the country, for various tasks in the system of social self-protection and, in the most difficult cases of war and operational situations, for joint operation with the YPA at the front.

The TD, as a significant component of our armed forces, has an exceptionally important place, but only in the Yugoslav total defense-and-protection system as a whole, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula stressed. Therefore, when examining individual components in all-people's defense and social self-protection, it is possible to understand the role and importance of all of them only if one has a completely clear understanding of the whole. This whole is Tito's vision of us as a defensive "hedgehog", specific and original in the application of Marx' theory of the armed people.

The Yugoslav conception of all-people's defense and social self-protection and all its general orientations, formulated by Marshal Tito, have no alternatives, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula stressed. They are of lasting importance for our defense-and-protection mechanism and we must consistently implement them in practice. However, this system, in its basic orientation, is open to all the new challenges of practice under the influence of which there will be constant innovations and perfections, said Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

HOSTILE ALBANIAN GROUP TO BE TRIED IN BITOLA

AU2402105 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 86 p 7

[M. Mladenovci report]

[Excerpt] Bitola, 17 Feb -- A trial of five people accused of associating with the aim of hostile activity will be held at the Bitola District Court beginning of next month. Those to find themselves in the dock will be Tahir Hani (25), student from the village of Veleste near Struga; Mersin Selmani (24), teacher from the village of Radolista, also near Struga, students Gezim Kalemi (24) and Garip Kabu (22), and Suleiman Hani (25), student [apsolvent] at Pristina University, all three from the village of Veleste.

According to the indictment filed by the District Public Prosecutor's Office, principal accused Tahir Hani, who is hostile towards the SFRY for nationalist and irredentist reasons, joined the hostile organization "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia" in 1983. Together with another seven people he formed a hostile group and became its organizational secretary. Together with the other accused, he formed in 1985 a hostile group for the Struga region with the center in Veleste. They elected the group's leadership, took an oath, and decided to acquire weapons and also to expand the group by accepting new members.

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- Havana, Feb 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Cuban trade is on an upward trend and could reach 300 million dollars in the 1986-1990 period, double the figure recorded in the last five-year period. This was assessed during consultations between the two countries' officials which ended here last night with the signing of a protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the next five years. The protocol was signed by Director General of the Yugoslav Institute for Social Planning Milos Sindjic and Cuban Vice Premeir and President of the State Planning Committee Jose Lopez Moreno. Sindjic and Lopez Moreno discussed prospects for expanding and introducing new forms of cooperation in the industry, agriculture and tourism, particularly in building tourist facilities. The two sides' endeavours to achieve balanced cooperation was emphasized during the consultations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD]